OCTOBER 4, 1770. NUMBER 1011.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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VIRGINIA, ſc.

By His EXCELLENCY the RIGHT HONOURABLE

NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT,

His Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governour General of the ſaid Colony and Dominion, and Vice Admiral of the ſame:

A PROCLAMATION

For proroguing the GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly ſtands prorogued to the 25th Day of next Month, and whereas I find no urgent Occaſion for the ſaid Aſſembly's meeting at that Time, I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, by this Proclamation, in his Majeſty's Name, farther to prorogue the ſaid Aſſembly to the 4th THURSDAY *in* NOVEMBER *next.*

GIVEN under my Hand, and the Seal of the Colony, at WILLIAMSBURG, this 27th Day of SEPTEMBER 1770, and in the tenth Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

BOTETOURT.

GOD ſave the KING.

Hiſtory of the origin and tenets of the ſect of the ANABAPTISTS, *from Dr.* Robertſon's *hiſtory, lately publiſhed, of the reign of the Emperour* Charles V.

AMONG many beneficial and ſalutary effects of which the reformation was the immediate cauſe, it was attended, as muſt be the caſe in all actions and events wherein men are concerned, with ſome conſequences of an oppoſite nature. When the human mind is roused by grand objects, and agitated by ſtrong paſſions, its operations acquire ſuch force that they are apt to become irregular and extravagant. Upon any great revolution in religion ſuch irregularities abound moſt at that particular period, when men, having thrown off the authority of their ancient principles, do not yet fully comprehend the nature, or feel the obligations, of thoſe new ones which they have embraced. The mind, in that ſituation, puſhing forward with the boldneſs which prompted it to reject eſtabliſhed opinions, and not guided by a clear knowledge of the ſyſtem ſubſtituted in their place, diſdains all reſtraint, and runs into wild notions, that often lead to ſcandalous or immoral conduct. Thus, in the firſt ages of the Chriſtian church, many of the new converts, having renounced their ancient creeds, and being but imperfectly acquainted with the doctrines and precepts of Chriſtianity, broached the moſt extravagant opinions, equally ſubverſive of piety and virtue; all which errours diſappeared, or were exploded, when the knowledge of religion increaſed, and came to be more generally diffuſed. In like manner, ſoon after Luther's appearance, the raſhneſs or ignorance of ſome of his diſciples led them to publiſh abſurd and pernicious tenets, which being propoſed to men extremely illiterate, but fond of novelty, and at a time when their minds were turned wholly towards religious ſpeculations, gained too eaſy credit and authority among them. To theſe cauſes muſt be imputed the extravagances of Muncer in 1525, as well as the rapid progreſs which they made among the peaſants; but though the inſurrection excited by that fanatick was ſoon ſuppreſſed, ſeveral of his followers lurked in different places, and endeavoured privately to propagate his opinions.

In thoſe provinces of Upper Germany, which had already been ſo cruelly waſted by their enthuſiaſtick rage, the magiſtrates watched their motions with ſuch ſevere attention that many of them found it neceſſary to retire into other countries; ſome were puniſhed, others driven into exile, and their errours were entirely routed out. But in the Netherlands and Weſtphalia, where the pernicious tendency of their opinions was more unknown, and guarded againſt with leſs care, they got admittance into ſeveral towns, and ſpread the infection of their principles. The moſt remarkable of their religious tenets related to the ſacrament of baptiſm, which, as they contended, ought to be adminiſtered only to perſons grown up to years of underſtanding, and ſhould be performed not by ſprinkling them with water, but by dipping them in it. For this reaſon they condemned the baptiſm of infants; and rebaptiſing all whom they admitted into their ſociety, the ſect came to be diſtinguiſhed by the name of Anabaptiſts. To this peculiar notion concerning baptiſm, which has the appearance of being founded on the practice of the church in the apoſtolick age, and contains nothing inconſiſtent with the peace and order of human ſociety, they added other principles of a moſt enthuſiaſtick as well as dangerous nature. They maintained that among Chriſtians, who had the precepts of the Goſpel to direct, and the ſpirit of God to guide them, the office of magiſtracy was not only unneceſſary, but an unlawful encroachment on their ſpiritual liberty, that the diſtinctions occaſioned by birth, or rank, or wealth, being contrary to the ſpirit of the Goſpel, which conſiders all men as equal, ſhould be entirely aboliſhed; that all Chriſtians, throwing their poſſeſſions into one common ſtock, ſhould live together in that ſtate of equality which becomes members of the ſame family; that as neither the laws of nature, nor the precepts of the New Teſtament, had placed any reſtraints upon men with regard to the number of wives which they might marry, they ſhould uſe that liberty which God himſelf had granted to the patriarchs.

Such opinions, propagated and maintained with enthuſiaſtick zeal and boldneſs, were not long in producing the violent effects natural to them. Two Anabaptiſt prophets, John Matthias, a baker of Haerlem, and John Boccold, or Beukels, a journeyman tailor of Leyden, poſſeſſed with the rage of making proſelytes, fixed their reſidence at Munſter, an imperial city in Weſtphalia, of the firſt rank, under the ſovereignty of its Biſhop, but governed by its own Senate and Conſuls. As neither of theſe fanaticks wanted the talents neceſſary for ſuch an undertaking, great reſolution, the appearance of ſanctity, bold pretenſions to inſpiration, and a confident and plauſible manner of diſcourſing, they ſoon gained many converts. Among theſe were Rothman, who had firſt preached the Proteſtant doctrine in Munſter, and Cnipperdoling, a citizen of good birth, and conſiderable eminence. Emboldened by the countenance of ſuch diſciples, they openly taught their opinions; and, not ſatisfied with that liberty, they made ſeveral attempts, though without ſucceſs, to ſeize the town, in order to get their tenets eſtabliſhed by publick authority. At laſt, having ſecretly called in their aſſociates from the neighbouring country, they ſuddenly took poſſeſſion of the arſenal and Senate houſe in the night time, and running through the ſtreets with drawn ſwords, and horrible howlings, cried out alternately, *Repent and be baptiſed*, and *Depart ye ungodly*. The Senators, the Canons, the Nobility, together with the more ſober citizens, whether Papiſts or Proteſtants, terrified at their threats and outcries, fled in confuſion, and left the city under the dominion of a frantick multitude, conſiſting chiefly of ſtrangers.

Nothing now remaining to overawe or controul them, they ſet about modelling the government according to their own wild ideas; and though at firſt they ſhowed ſo much reverence for the ancient conſtitution as to elect Senators of their own ſect, and to appoint Cnipperdoling, and another proſelyte, Conſuls, this was nothing more than forms. For all their proceedings were directed by Matthias, who, in the ſtyle and with the authority of a prophet, uttered his commands, which it was inſtant death to diſobey. Having begun with encouraging the multitude to pillage the churches, and deface their ornaments, he enjoined them to deſtroy all books except the Bible, as uſeleſs or impious; he appointed the eſtates of ſuch as fled to be confiſcated, and ſold to the inhabitants of the adjacent country; he ordered every man to bring forth his gold, ſilver, and precious effects, and to lay them at his feet. The wealth amaſſed by theſe means he depoſited in a publick treaſury, and named Deacons to diſpenſe it for the common uſe of all. The members of his commonwealth being thus brought to a perfect equality, he commanded all of them to eat at tables prepared in publick, and even preſcribed the diſhes which were to be ſerved up each day. Having finiſhed his plan of reformation, his next care was to provide for the defence of the city; and he took meaſures for that purpoſe, with a prudence which ſavoured nothing of fanaticiſm. He collected vaſt magazines of every kind, he repaired and extended the fortifications, obliging every perſon without diſtinction to work in his turn; he formed ſuch as were capable of bearing arms into regular bodies, and endeavoured to add the vigour of diſcipline to the impetuoſity of enthuſiaſm. He ſent emiſſaries to the Anabaptiſts in the Low Countries, inviting them to aſſemble at Munſter, which he dignified with the name of Mount Sion; that from thence they might ſet out to reduce all the nations of the earth under their dominion. He himſelf was unwearied in attending to every thing neceſſary for the ſecurity or increaſe of the ſect, animating his diſciples by his own example to refuſe no labour, as well as to repine at no hardſhip; and their enthuſiaſtick paſſions being kept from ſubſiding by a perpetual ſucceſſion of exhortations, revelations, and prophecies, they ſeemed ready to undertake or to ſuffer any thing in maintenance of their opinions.

Mean while the Biſhop of Munſter, having aſſembled a conſiderable army, advanced to beſiege the town. On his approach Matthias ſallied out at the head of ſome choſen troops, attacked one quarter of the camp, forced it, and after great ſlaughter returned to the city, loaded with glory and ſpoil. Encouraged with this ſucceſs, he appeared next day brandiſhing a ſpear, and declared that, in imitation of Gideon, he would go forth with a handful of men and ſmite the hoſt of the ungodly. Thirty perſons, whom he named, followed him without heſitation in this wild enterpriſe; and, ruſhing on the enemy with a frantick courage, were cut off to a man. The death of their prophet occaſioned at firſt great conſternation among his diſciples; but Rothold, by the ſame gifts and pretenſions which had gained Matthias credit, ſoon revived their ſpirits, and, to ſuch a degree that he ſucceeded him in the ſame [illegible] of all their affairs. As he did not poſſeſs that [illegible] which diſtinguiſhed his predeceſſour, he ſatisfied [illegible] with carrying on a defenſive war, and, without attempting [illegible] by ſallies, he waited for the ſuccours [illegible] the Low Countries, the arrival of which was [illegible] by their prophets. But, though leſs daring [illegible] Matthias, he was a milder enthuſiaſt, and [illegible]. Soon after the death of his predeceſſor [illegible] by obſcure viſions and prophecies pre- pared the [illegible] for ſome extraordinary event, he ſtripped himſelf naked, and marching through the ſtreets, proclaimed, with a loud voice, that the kingdom of Sion was at hand; that whatever [illegible] on earth ſhould be brought low, and whatever was brought low ſhould be exalted. In order to fulfil this, he commanded the churches and moſt lofty buildings in the city, to be levelled with the ground. He degraded the Senators choſen by Matthias, and, depriving Cnipperdoling of the conſulſhip, the higheſt office in the commonwealth, he appointed him to execute the loweſt and moſt infamous [illegible] of common hangman, to which ſtrange tranſition the [illegible] ſubmitted, not only without murmuring, but with the utmoſt [illegible]; and ſuch was the deſpotiſm and rigour of Rothold's [illegible] that he was called, almoſt every day, to perform ſome [illegible] or other of his wretched function. In place of the depoſed Senators he named 12 Judges, according to the number of tribes [illegible], to preſide in all affairs; reſerving to himſelf the ſame [illegible] by which Moſes anciently poſſeſſed, as legiſlator of that people.

Matthias [illegible], however, with powers as ample as thoſe which ſupreme [illegible] poſſeſſed, whom he had gained and fixed, during exile, in his intereſt, declared it to be the will of God that John Boccold [illegible] ſhould be the King of Sion, and ſit on the throne of David. [illegible] down, accepted of the heavenly call, which he ſolemnly declared had been revealed immediately to himſelf, and was immediately acknowledged as monarch by the deluded multitude. From this moment he aſſumed all the ſtate and pomp of royalty. He wore a crown of gold, and the richeſt and moſt ſumptuous garments. A Bible was carried on his one hand, a naked ſword on the other. A great body of guards accompanied him when he appeared in publick. He coined money ſtamped with his own image, and inſtituted the great officers of his houſehold and kingdom, of whom Cnipperdoling was nominated Governour of the city, as a reward for his former ſervices.

Having now attained the height of power, Boccold began to diſcover paſſions, which he had hitherto reſtrained or indulged only in ſecret. As the [illegible] of enthuſiaſm have been obſerved in every age to lead [illegible] ſenſual gratifications, the ſame conſtitution that is ſuſceptible [illegible] of the former, being remarkably prone to the latter, he inſtructed the prophets and teachers to harangue the people for ſeveral days concerning the lawfulneſs, and even neceſſity, of taking more wives than one, which they aſſerted to be one of the privileges granted by God to the ſaints. When their ears were once accuſtomed to this licentious doctrine, and their paſſions inflamed with the proſpect of ſuch unbounded indulgence, he himſelf ſet them an example of uſing, what he called, their Chriſtian liberty, by marrying at once, three wives; among which the widow of Matthias, a woman of ſingular beauty, was one. As he was allured by [illegible], or the love of variety, he gradually added to the number of his wives until they amounted to fourteen, though the widow of Matthias was the only one dignified with the title of Queen, who ſhared with him the ſplendour and ornaments of royalty. After the example of their prophet, the multitude gave themſelves up to the moſt licentious and uncontrouled gratifications of their deſires. No man remained ſatisfied with a ſingle life. Not to uſe their Chriſtian liberty was made a crime. Perſons were appointed to ſearch the houſes for young women grown up to maturity, whom they inſtantly compelled to marry. Together with polygamy, freedom of divorce, its inſeparable attendant, was introduced, and became a new ſource of corruption. Every exceſs was committed of which the paſſions of men are capable, when reſtrained neither by the authority of laws nor the ſenſe of decency; and, by a monſtrous and almoſt incredible conjunction, voluptuouſneſs was ingrafted on religion, and diſſolute riot accompanied the auſterities of fanatical devotion.

Mean while the German Princes were highly offended at the inſult offered to their dignity by Boccold's preſumptuous uſurpation of royal honours; and the profligate manners of his followers, which were a reproach to the Chriſtian name, filled men of all profeſſions with horrour. Luther, who had teſtified againſt this fanatical ſpirit on its firſt appearance, now deeply lamented its progreſs; and expoſing the delution with great ſtrength of argument, as well as acrimony of ſtyle, called loudly on all the ſtates of Germany to put a ſtop to a phrenzy no leſs pernicious to ſociety than fatal to religion. The Emperour, occupied with other cares and projects, had no leiſure to attend to ſuch a diſtant object; but the Princes of the empire, aſſembled by the King of the Romans, voted a ſupply of men and money to the Biſhop of Munſter, who, being unable to keep a ſufficient army on foot, had converted the ſiege of the town into a blockade. The forces raiſed, in conſequence of this reſolution, were put under the command of an officer of experience, who approaching the town towards the end of ſpring, in the year 1535, preſſed it more cloſely than formerly, but found the fortifications ſo ſtrong, and ſo diligently guarded, that he

drost not attempt an assault. It was now above 12 months since the Anabaptists had established their dominion in Munster; they had, during that time, undergone prodigious fatigue in working on the fortifications, and performing military duty. Notwithstanding the prudent attention of their King to provide for their subsistence, and his frugal and regular economy in their publick meals, they began to feel the approach of famine. Several small bodies of their brethren, who were advancing to their assistance from the Low Countries, had been intercepted, and cut to pieces; and, while all Germany was ready to combine against them, they had no prospect of succour. But such was the ascendant which Buccold had acquired over the multitude, and so powerful the fascination of enthusiasm, that their hopes were as sanguine as ever, and they listened with implicit credulity to the visions and predictions of their prophets, which assured them that the Almighty would speedily interpose, in order to deliver the city. The faith, however, of some few, shaken by the violence and length of their sufferings, began to fail; but, being suspected of an inclination to surrender to the enemy, they were punished with immediate death, as guilty of impiety in distrusting the power of God. One of the King's wives, having uttered certain words that implied some doubt concerning his divine mission, he instantly called the whole number together, and commanding the blasphemer, as he called her, to kneel down, cut off her head with his own hands; and so far were the rest from expressing any horrour at this cruel deed, that they joined him in dancing with a frantick joy around the bleeding body of their companion.

By this time the besieged endured the utmost rigour of famine; but they chose rather to suffer hardships, the recital of which is shocking to humanity, than to listen to the terms of capitulation offered them by the Bishop. At last a deserter, whom they had taken into their service, being either half intoxicated with the fumes of enthusiasm, or unable any longer to bear such distress, made his escape to the enemy. He informed their General of a weak part in the fortifications, which he had observed, and offering him that the besieged, exhausted with hunger and fatigue, kept watch there with little care, he offered to lead a party thither in the night. The proposal was accepted, and a chosen body of troops appointed for the service; who, finding the walls unperceived, forced one of the gates, and admitted the rest of the army. The Anabaptists, though surprised, defended themselves in the market place with valour, [illegible] but being overpowered by numbers, and [illegible] every hand, most of them were [illegible], and the remainder [illegible] prisoners. Among the last were the King, and [illegible]. The King, loaded with chains, was carried from [illegible] a spectacle to gratify the curiosity of the people, [illegible] to all their insolence. His spirit, however, [illegible] or humbled by this last reverse of his [illegible]; unshaken firmness to the [illegible] for this he was brought both to [illegible] lity and crimes, and put to death [illegible] ering tortures, all which he [illegible] extraordinary [illegible] mission over the minds of his [illegible], and to excite [illegible] so dangerous an [illegible] fanaticism, with only [illegible] years of age.

Together with the remnant, the kingdom of [illegible] Anabaptists appear to be [illegible]. Their principles having taken [illegible] root in the Low Countries, [illegible] still flourish there [illegible] the name of Mennonites; but, by a very singular revolution [illegible] fell, so much [illegible] and simplicity as to [illegible] altogether harmless and pacific. Nothing [illegible] age was, or to accept of civil offices; they [illegible] to the duties of private citizens, and by their industry [illegible] endeavour to make reparation to human society for the [illegible] committed by their forefathers. A small number of this [illegible] is settled in England, [illegible], but without any dangerous mixture of enthusiasm.

BOSTON, Sept. [illegible]

We have [illegible] on Friday last a young [illegible] daughter of [illegible] Esq; at Roxbury, [illegible] fell into a pail of hot [illegible], and was [illegible] We have [illegible] Thursday last [illegible] about 11 years old, [illegible] was bit in the hand [illegible] of one of his [illegible] which the whole [illegible] for several [illegible], and [illegible] he is still [illegible] to be in great [illegible] of applying [illegible] have been made [illegible].

Last Thursday, about noon, [illegible], at Salisbury, the house of Mr. Abel Morrill, with [illegible] their household furniture and wearing apparel, a [illegible] quantity of grain, &c. to the value of 400 l. lawful money [illegible]. The house was newly repaired, at more than [illegible] It was set on fire by the wind blowing the fire into [illegible] combustible stuff that lay in the corner of the kitchen [illegible] which, the doors being open, soon communicated to the [illegible] house; and every thing being very dry, all was [illegible] few moments, in one general flame.

Tuesday the Reverend Mr. Whitefield set out for Salem, Marblehead, Portsmouth, &c. &c. [illegible], preached to very crowded audiences; at [illegible] it is thought, there have been between 4 and 6000 [illegible].

A few weeks [illegible] the operation of [illegible] lip was performed, in great perfection, on a young [illegible] Dalton, near Beech Hill; and a child in Boston had [illegible] much benefit from the operation at the late [illegible] by Mr. Hall, surgeon to the 64th regiment. The [illegible] unhappy sights are apt to excite ob married [illegible] an inducement to have this defect in nature [illegible] so there are numerous instances of the mother's [illegible] imprinted her offspring with the like deformity.

Sept. 10. We hear there [illegible] granted meeting of the trade and inhabitants of [illegible] hall, next Thursday, that every [illegible] be laid aside on that day, and the shops [illegible]; that the whole attention of the town will be [illegible], upon the surest basis, the only preservation [illegible] may be permanent, against the [illegible]; and that a number of warehouses will be taken up for the landing and [illegible] of all goods that may arrive at any time after [illegible] contrary to the agreement, until the act imposing a duty on the [illegible] article, tea, is totally repealed.

We hear the students of the [illegible] class of Harvard college have engaged to take their degrees, this ensuing commencement, in cloth of our own manufactory.

O patriotick sons of Harvard! May thy measures, together with the exertions of thy brethren, be the means of working out the salvation of our country. Crown thy noble exertions for thy country's cause, and may your patriotick zeal never cease to fire that noble seat of science! Hold down your heads ye fops and beaux, and strip yourselves of your imported gaiety; and strive to promote the good of this country, by encouraging your own manufactories: For that is the only way to get the balance of trade on our side, and to get rid of those grievances which we now labour under.

Last Saturday was kept as a festival by the Hon. Board of Commissioners, and the officers belonging to them, now at Castle William, &c. &c. it being the anniversary of the Board's coming over. The said day (Sept. 8th) in capitals, is in their lists of holidays, hanging up in all the custom-houses on this continent!

Friday last Captain Preston, and the soldiers imprisoned here, for the massacre on the evening of the 5th of March last, were arraigned, and all pleaded not guilty. The trial is put off to an adjournment, the 23d of October next.

NEWHAVEN, *August* 19. Last Sunday morning, the 12th inst. departed this life Mr. Daniel Taylor, of Danbury, in Connecticut, aged 94 years, wanting about two months. He was a reputable farmer, of an unblemished character, and much esteemed for his integrity and piety. He was father to Captain Edmund Taylor, of Danbury, and to the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor of New Milford. The father of the deceased was Mr. Thomas Taylor, one of the first settlers of Danbury; he lived to the 91st year of his age, had ten children, not one of which died under the 57th year of his age, and but two of them died under 80. There are still living two brothers and two sisters of the deceased, who were all together with him the day before his death. Their several ages are as follows: The deceased 94, eldest surviving brother 89, the youngest brother 83, the eldest sister 86, the youngest sister 81; in all, 433 years. The two eldest sons of the family lived each of them to be 90 years of age, which, being added, makes seven of the family to have lived 613 years; and four of them are still living, enjoying a comfortable state of health, and a good sound constitution of body. This aged Gentleman lived to see four children of the fifth generation; that is, his grandchildren's grandchildren.

NEW YORK, *August* 30.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Rhode Island *to his correspondent in this city.*

NEWPORT, *August* 22, 1770.

AS you are a signer of the New York importation agreement, you may be willing to know what part the Boston committee have been lately acting here. In the beginning of last week we had information that the Boston committee were coming to inspect into the conduct of our committee, and satisfy themselves whether we had really stored any goods or not. This intelligence exasperated the inhabitants so much that nothing was heard or talked of but tarring and feathering of Molineux and his party. They arrived the end of the week, but came with a moderate spirit indeed, and they so soothed and softened our committee that they were allowed to return unhurt. However, they were sufficiently alarmed; for although they had bespoke dinner, and proposed to have stayed two or three days, yet they put off in the first boat that returned to Providence, which was about one o'clock, so that they were only a few hours in this town.

A meeting of the trade, as they call themselves, assembled yesterday forenoon, at our courthouse, and renewed their agreement of non importation; and the same day, in consequence of this, the committee here wrote and forwarded a letter to the committee at Boston, requesting that they would use their interest with the southern provinces, and recommend them to an open trade with them as formerly. The meeting was composed of merchants that trade to the West Indies, a few traders to Philadelphia, and the lower class of mechanicks, who, after insisting that all the nails should be delivered up, carried all before them. None of our importers thought it necessary to oppose this, having been promised great indulgencies by our committee. Broad hints were given them that there would be two doors to the store that should receive their goods; a fore door to receive them, and a back door to redeliver them. This hint was taken by our committee from Molineux, and the two Gentlemen who came from Boston with him. In short, we have agreed to all the same double part they have ever acted at Boston; and now while our importers can thus receive their goods, and expose them to market as formerly, no one gives himself any trouble about the matter. These are fine times for the importers here; no kind of goods remains long on hand, and we put an advance of 15 or 20 per cent. on all goods beyond our former profits. Our stores are often open, and many thousands of dollars are taken from Connecticut, and country customers, in the night time.

At Providence, the Boston committee could do nothing; and after they had tried every method, without success, they told one of the B——'s, who are merchants there, and high sons of liberty, that if this colony, and the neighbouring seaport towns round Boston, did not break by them, they must give up; for their party was become very low at Boston, and the call for importation very high."

We hear that a rum distillery is now established in the town of Wilmington, North Carolina, which must occasion a constant demand for molosses, and render it a staple commodity for that port.

NEWBERN, *Sept.* 7.

WHILE the neighbouring colonies, and even our neighbouring towns in this province, have been loud in forming and entering into associations for non importation, this town has been quite silent on the important subject, which, to our neighbours, might seem a tacit confession of our lukewarmness in this momentary business, wherein, we may now clearly perceive, entirely hinges American liberty: But such has been the patriotick spirit prevailing in this town that at this day all the merchants here cannot produce, for sale, a single yard of osnabrugs, negro cloth, coarse linens, or scarcely any European goods at all; and we do not know any thing that would now more embarrass a Gentleman than to be able to furnish himself with a suit of clothes, complete, from all the stores in town. But, to crown and complete this noble spirit, the whole town cannot now furnish a single pound of bohea tea, that useless and destructive plant, which has so universally spread its baneful influence throughout all America. It is true, indeed, that European goods are expected in here in the fall, but we are authorised from the importers themselves to say that not a single article but what comes strictly within the purview of the Virginia association will arrive among us.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 4.

OUR worthy and much esteemed Governour has been indisposed, for some days, with a fever; but he is now much better, and in a fair way of recovery.

ARRIVALS.

Lord Camden, Johnston, in Potowmack, Emperour, ——, in York, and Watters, Dixon, in James river, from London. Virginia, Thompson, from Liverpool, Lord Clive, Murray, from Hull, Neptune, Ewing, Gordon, Andrew, Robert, Smith, and Blandford, Troop, from Glasgow, in James river.

☞ The VIRGINIA ALMANACK for 1771 *is now published, and selling off as fast as possible, at the old price.*

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

Sept. 28. Homer, Robert Hastie, from the lower district, with European goods.

28. Virginia, Alexander Thompson, from Liverpool, with European goods.

October 1. Peggy, Thomas Ramsay, from the lower district, with European goods.

1. Pearl, John Spier, from Glasgow, with European goods.

To Messr. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

A FEW days after I sent you my last piece I received your paper of the 30th of August, and was much surprised to find my old friend C. R. in it, especially as he had never communicated any such intention to me, whom he generally consults when he has any matter of importance in hand; but as the old Gentleman prides himself very much upon stealing a march upon me (a phrase he uses when he keeps his design a secret until the execution discovers it) I drew a chair, and entered upon the perusal of his performance, when I soon found that he and I differed widely in our opinions concerning The Customer. He looked upon him as our friend, and honoured him as such, whereas I had regarded and treated him as our bitterest enemy. It was unlucky for me that I had not taken C. R.'s opinion of The Customer when he first made his appearance, which is an unusual thing with me on such occasions. I was therefore obliged to review The Customer, and though that requisition to publick view English authorities still stuck in my throat, upon the whole, the judgment formed by C. R. seemed to be the justest; for in every other part, except that already mentioned, I cannot say but that he has done me the justice I deserve. This mistake of mine still, however, have this use, that it will satisfy him and C. R. of my ability to defend any of us when really attacked; and will convince The Customer that his new office will by no means be an idle one. Indeed I expect he will begin to exert himself immediately, as I think my last piece contains many deep strokes, at least I know I took no little pains that it might; but for fear he should not discover them, as they are not, I believe, obvious to every capacity, I will lend him some assistance. What I value myself most upon is my ingenious method of proving the *great punctum of ridicule*, that is, the proportion of 1 to 3 to be just. You may remember I mentioned a good deal of taking the ratios of 1 to 3, and 3 to 1, reciprocally; and by that means effected what I desired. I have since thought of a much plainer method of stating my old arguments, which, after reminding you that the planet's velocity was thrice as quick as that of the seven stars, and premising that V shall stand for velocity, C for comet, and P for the seven stars, as the ancients, I have read, called them Pleiades, is as follows:

1. V of C : V of P :: 3 : 1.
2. V of P : V of C :: 1 : 3.

Therefore, by taking the two first terms of the first proportion, and the two last of the second, we have 3. V of C : V of P :: 1 : 3. Q. E. D.

And this, forsooth! is the mighty matter about which A. B. has given us so much of his own laugh. According to my way of thinking, he would have been much better employed in scouring the rust off his old c—k. Now I defy any shallow wit, or sham mathematician, to rob me of the honour of being the author of the foregoing proportion. Old *Euclid*, though he invented a great many, and some of them very clever ones too, has it not on his catalogue, unless some malicious person may have inserted it since the 23d of this month. I remember I couched several beauties under the allegory of the *drone without a sting*, and a *merry gallant to the Queen of the society*, but I find I have covered them up so artfully that it is out of my own power to perfect an unveil them; for you know, dear Purdie, we have not always the same penetration. A figure of the upright spindle sticking in a man's gourd would look very pretty if it was handsomely delineated upon a piece of paper, especially with all the circles about it, viz. That of the heavens, and that of the extreme boundary of the eyesight, upon a plane or superficies, together with the contour of the heavens (gloricus!) contributing to form this boundary; and then again these circles divided into degrees, and the quantity of the arches marked off, and lastly the different radii, and all their respective horizons, described. I do believe it would make a finer appearance than those comets did which C. R. saw, upon paper, moving with their huge fiery tails, &c. &c. &c. If Mr. Henry, the map maker, will undertake this business, and will execute it as well as he did his map of Virginia, I will myself subscribe for twelve draughts, and will get many of my friends to do the same. One thing, however, I would advise him to, which is, to put every thing in its proper place, and not where he might think it would look best, which I hope he has done in the above mentioned work. I would have The Customer, by all means, to take notice of my account of the *Copernican* and *Ptolemaick* systems, as it shows that I have drank at the fountain head; and then he may, incidentally, observe that my quotation from *Molière* preserves the vein of polite learning. In short, if he is qualified for that station wherein C. R. has fixed him, he need not pass over a single sentence without displaying his talents to the best advantage.

B—— R——.

To Messr. PURDIE & DIXON.

GENTLEMEN,

I BELONG to a club in this town, that meet once a week, and who, though we differ now and then about politicks, are all of us very sincere friends to liberty and America. At our last meeting a question was put how *far* the present modes of association are consistent with our notions of the natural rights of mankind.

Various reasoning was advanced for and against their consistency, but what made the greatest impression on all present were the observations of a worthy member, a native of this country, whose great sense, and goodness of heart, will ever secure to him the esteem of all those that have the happiness of his acquaintance, and who could never, in friendly disquisitions of this nature, confine his regard to a corner.

After expatiating on the origin and helpless state of man, as an individual, he very feelingly pointed out, both from nature and reason, the early necessity for their forming themselves into society, for mutual support; and after giving a general detail of the various modes of government, introduced into the world from the earliest ages to the present time, he concluded with observing, but with the utmost deference to characters, that the mode of our present associations had, as far as they could be supposed to operate, a tendency to defeat the original end and design of all society: For, says he, here we see property seized, detained, nay destroyed, at the arbitrary will of a few individuals. But, adds he, after some pause, every society has laws for its own protection against the incursions of individuals; and it is the felicity of community, said he, in these latter ages, that no one can in this, nor in any other civilized country under the sun, unlawfully seize, detain, destroy, or convert to his own use, the property of another, with impunity. MERCATOR.

Advertisements.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 4, 1770.

NOTWITHSTANDING the frequent applications, and repeated promises, of several that are still indebted to Mr. *Charles Goore* of *Liverpool*, little regard is paid thereto. This is therefore to inform all concerned that if they do not pay, or settle, this *October* General Court, they must expect to be sued, without further notice. All those who have balances due from the said Mr. *Charles Goore*, by applying to me here, and producing the proper vouchers, will have immediate satisfaction. 2 JACOB [illegible]AN.

PEGGY 3t Cottons July 1st 770

Just imported in the PEGGY, *Captain* ASHBURN, *and to be sold by the subscriber, at the corner store a little below the Capitol,* Williamsburg,

KENDAL cottons, blue and green half-thicks for house negroes clothing, bed blankets, negro do. yard and 6-4 wide duffils, friezes, fearnoughts, 6-4 wide broadcloths of all prices, blue and green rugs, spotted do. *German* osnabrugs, brown and white sheeting, 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide *Irish* linens, of all prices, brown *Russia* sheeting, 8-4 wide diaper for table cloths, huccaback, *Russia* drab, bed ticking, cambricks and lawns, 6-4 wide muslin, striped and flowered kentings for aprons, very low, great variety of china, glass decanters, plain and cut, gold basket buttons, silver plated do. fix thread black satinet for breeches, black everlasting, and sundry other articles, too tedious to mention. Those that please to favour me with their custom may rely I shall go very low.

WILLIAM LEWIS.

To be SOLD, *for several hundred pounds less than was offered about twelve months ago,*

THE pleasant and healthy seat of BOSWORTH, with the stock of cattle, horses, hogs, and sheep; also about 300 l. worth of genteel furniture. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase is desired to view the land and improvements between this and the 4th of *December*, at which time I shall be at *Bosworth*, and stay about a fortnight. Captain *Samuel Meredith* or Mr. *John Starke*, who live adjoining, will be ready, at any time, to show the land. It was a mystery to me, until very lately, why this place was not sold before this time; but, from several Gentlemen of undoubted veracity, I have lately been informed that a person in the neighbourhood of *Bosworth* has taken more than common pains to misrepresent this seat, &c. I refer Gentlemen to a former advertisment in regard to the goodness of the land, houses, &c. and when they have seen it they will know what kind of person he must be that, to do me an injury, had meanly, and privately, propagated so many falsities to prevent my selling this place. Off of this land at least 50 l. a tithable, one year with another, may be made. The land I some time ago sold, belonging to this tract (which was falsely said to be all the good land I held in *Hanover*) will be sold with *Bosworth*. I have been very ungenteely treated by several persons that have long been in my debt; and rather than disappoint Gentlemen I am indebted to, I propose to sell *Bosworth* for less than half its real value.

ANTHONY WINSTON.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 4, 1770.

JAMES GEDDY,

Goldsmith, near the Church, Williamsburg,

HAS on hand a neat assortment of COUNTRY MADE GOLD and SILVER WORK, which he will sell reasonably, for cash; likewise a small, but neat assortment, of imported JEWELLERY (ordered before the association took place) among which are paste shoe, knee, and stock buckles, hair pins, thimbles, watch and crystal in gold and silver, tortoiseshell and horn pull combs, fashionable plated spurs, &c. &c. He has also for sale, on six months credit, a likely NEGRO WENCH, about eighteen years old, with her child, a Boy.

For FREIGHT, *or* CHARTER, *to any port of* Europe *or the* West Indies,

THE brigantine JOLLY BACCHUS, *Henry Lamont* master, now lying at *Norfolk*, but then about 300 hhds. or 3000 bushels of grain, an exceeding good vessel, well fitted and found, has made but one voyage, and has good accommodation for passengers. For terms apply to the subscriber, in *Norfolk*,

JOHN MACLEAN.

WHEREAS the subscriber, in 1768, gave his bond to *William Hudson*, of *Charles City* county, for the payment of 200 l. current money, for the purchase of a tract of land, since which the subscriber hath paid the said 200 l. to the said *Hudson*, and his order, but did not take in the said bond: This is to caution any person from taking an assignment of the same, as there is nothing due thereon.

JESSE BRADLY.

CABIN POINT, *October* 1, 1770.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has opened TAVERN at this place, where those who please to favour him with their company may depend upon the best entertainment, being now furnished with every necessary for that purpose. The ferriage at *Swann's Point* being lowered to the old price, I am hopeful will induce the Gentlemen from up the country to come this road to *Williamsburg*.

FRANCIS MORELAND.

WILLIAMSBURG, *October* 4, 1770.

AT the house generally known by the name of Col. *Custis's*, Gentlemen may be accommodated with very good LODGING, &c. upon seasonable terms. There is a very elegant parlour, which is intended to be appropriated to the use of the lodgers. Those whose business will permit them to keep regular hours will be most agreeable.

JOSEPH KIDD.

*** Good pasturage adjoining the house, well fenced.

October 1, 1770.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from trusting the wife of the subscriber, or to transact any business with her, on my account, as I will not pay any more debts of her contracting, nor allow her receipts to be good.

THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

AND as I find it is not in my power to pay my creditors until my brother's arrival, which I expect in two or three months (without great disadvantage) beg they will please to give me that indulgence. In the mean time, those who have any demands against me are desired to send their accounts before that; and I hope such as are indebted to me will not any longer delay payment, or to discount with any of the merchants to whom I am indebted. If not, I certainly am excusable in giving [illegible] to my attorneys.

THOMAS YOUNGHUSBAND.

Just imported from London, Bri[stol] Glasgow, *and to be sold reasonable by the subscribers, who have moved from the store they formerly occupied to one of the stores belonging to the estate of the late* Tucker, *next door to Messr.* Balfour Barraud's, Barraud's

A COMPLETE assortment of EUROPEAN and EAST INDIA GOODS suitable for the season, among which there are some very fashionable flowered and striped silk LUSTRINGS and BROCADES, with white trimmings, for Ladies wear. They have also on hand a considerable quantity of WEST INDIA GOODS, MADEIRA wine of the sterling and *New York* quality, and very good TENERIF; which they will sell reasonably, for cash, or short credit

LOGAN, GILMOUR, and Co.

NORFOLK, *October* 1, 1770.

AS I at this time labour under a severe disorder of body, which confines me from looking after my business, as a BUTCHER, and in hopes of recovering of my former health, I shall for some time resign the said business, in favour of *William Junkison* and Co. who will carry on the same in all its branches. In the mean time I hope for the continuance of the favour and interest of those persons whom I have had dealings with, for there respective flocks, to the persons whom I have here resigned too. All persons that have any claims against me are desired to bring in there accounts, that they may be settled; and those who are indebted to me are requested to make speedy payment, or give bond, with good security.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

On Tuesday *the* 16*th of this month will be sold at vendue, at Col.* Ruffin's *ordinary in* King William, *for ready money, or tobacco notes,*

A PARCEL of *Irish* linens of different qualities, white and brown sheetings, hempen rolls, osnabrugs, *Dutch* blanketing, green and blue plains, green, blue, and gray halfthick, gray fearoughts, yarn and plaid stockings, broad hoes, No. 1 to 4, broad axes and lopping do. to the amount of 400 l. sterling, all lately imported from *London*. The sale will begin at ten o'clock.

YORK,

October 1, 1770.

WILLIAM GOOSLEY.

*** I have a quantity of *West India* RUM for sale.

To be sold, for ready money, on Wednesday *the* 21*st of* November *next, if fair, otherwise next fair day, at the late dwelling house of* John Semple, *deceased, in the county of* King *and* Queen,

ALL the estate of the said *John Semple*, consisting of 1200 acres of land, more or less, Subject to the dower of *Elizabeth Semple*, his widow, in the whole; to the dower of *Joanna Prince*, widow of *Francis Prince*, deceased, in 180 acres, part thereof; and for the life of *Sarah Roberts*, widow, in 50 acres, another part thereof. There is on the said land a convenient dwelling-house, and all necessary outhouses, built since the year 1764, a large apple and peach orchard, three tenements on the same, one in the tenure of *Isabel Thomas*, at the yearly rent of 10 l. 3 year, seven years of her lease yet unexpired; the other two in the possession and tenure of *John Walden* the elder, and *James Walden* his son, tenants at will. Also thirteen negroes, variety of good household and kitchen furniture of all sorts, stock of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs. Taken in execution, by virtue of a decree of the Hon. the General Court, against the said *John Semple*, for and on account of his the said *John Semple's* becoming security for *Philip Baxter*, late sheriff of the said county, for nonpayment of the taxes due to his Majesty in the years 1765 and 1766. The sale will be continued until all are sold, by

The SHERIFF.

RUN away from the subscriber, in *Halifax*, on the 13th ult. a negro fellow named CUFFEY, about 25 years old, five feet six inches high, a slender built fellow, very sensible, speaks tolerable good *English*, though *Jamaica* born; he had on when he went away a lightish coloured *Newmarket* coat, a red short jacket, old blue breeches, old felt hat much torn, old shoes, with pewter buckles. He was formerly the property of Mr. *Joseph Williams*, in *Duplin* county, *North Carolina*, on the waters of *Cape Fear*, and it is supposed will endeavour to make his escape that way, with an excuse that he now belongs to Mr. *Williams*, and is going to where he formerly lived. Whoever apprehends the said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall have 20 s. reward, and if taken in *Carolina* 40 s. besides what the law allows.

JAMES SMITH.

CABIN POINT, *October* 1, 1770.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the subscriber, on the 30th of *August* last, a chestnut sorrel horse, about 14 hands high, nine or ten years old, has a star in his forehead, a roached mane and bob tail, some saddle spots, paces slow, trots and gallops, has no brand perceivable, but had a bell on. Whoever conveys the said horse to me shall have 40 s. reward.

FRANCIS MORELAND.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from *Fighting* creek, a likely bay mare, with some white in her face, some saddle spots, and is branded, I believe, with an R, or WR in a piece. She is near 14 hands high, is a high spirited creature, trots altogether, and belongs to the estate of *William Randolph*, Esq. deceased. Whoever brings her to me, in *Cumberland* county, shall have 20 s reward,

RICHARD EGGLESTON.

COMMITTED to the jail of *Goochland* county, a lad about 17 years of age, on suspicion of his being a runaway. He is of a fair complexion, with long brown hair, his dress an old felt hat, [illegible] shirt and trousers, a short double breasted jacket of striped *Virginia* cloth, country made stockings, a pair of shoes, and one buckle. He has given various accounts of himself since he was taken up, and he now says that he is a convict servant, the property of *William Bartlet* of *London* county, that his name is *William Adams*, by trade a weaver.

ROBERT COLEMAN.

JUS[t] [illegible] *Reed*, with 159 healthy servants, men, women, and boys, among which are many tradesmen, viz. Smiths, bricklayers, plaisterers, shoemakers, house carpenters, joiners, weavers, barbers, perruke makers, a clerk, a hatter, ropemaker, plumber, a glazier, a bookbinder, a printer, a painter, a mantuamaker, several sempstresses, and others; there are also farmers, waggoners, and other country labourers. The sale will commence on *Wednesday* the 10th of *October*, at *Leeds* town, on *Rappahannock* river. A reasonable credit will be allowed, giving bond, with approved security, to

THOMAS HODGE.

TAKEN up by *Botetourt*, a sorrel mare, two years old [illegible] hands a inches high, has a small notch in her [illegible] natural trotter, but has no brand perceivable. Prised [illegible] to 30 s.

WILLIAM M'BRIDE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Sept.* 27, 1770.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to come, without fail, by the 25th of *October*, and either pay or give bond and security for what they owe. No longer indulgence can be given.

CHRISTOPHER AYSCOUGH.

For SALE,

THREE hundred acres of valuable land, pleasantly situated, four miles from *Halifax* town, in *North Carolina*. [illegible] is a very good and convenient dwelling-house, a well finished kitchen, and all other necessary outhouses. The land is [illegible] very good for grain, has a good apple and peach orchard, is remarkable for its excellent range for cattle and hogs, and lies on the main road leading from the town to [illegible] old courthouse. Also 400 acres of very good tobacco or corn land, which, from its situation, affords fine range, being surrounded almost by a [illegible] piece of meadow ground, adjoining the aforesaid tract. Also [illegible] adjoining the first mentioned tract, on *Panther* branch, [illegible] good land for tobacco or corn, and [illegible] on *Elk* marsh. The subscriber begs leave to inform those who have any inclination [illegible] all, or any one of the aforesaid tracts of land, that he will readily take either tobacco, hogs, negroes, or money, for the same.

JOHN GEDDY.

N. B. I will give [illegible] shillings an ounce for OLD SILVER.

Pursuant to a decree of the HUSTINGS *court, and with the agreement of the mortagees and trustees to Mr.* William Kennon's *estate, will be sold at* MECKLENBURG *courthouse, on* Monday *the* 15*th of* October,

SIXTY choice SLAVES, most of them *Virginia* born, being the remainder, and the most valuable, of those belonging to *Mr. William Kennon*. Among them are several valuable tradesmen and house servants. Six months credit will be allowed, upon bond, with good security, being given to

JAMES BELSCHES.

Wanted immediately,

AN usher to the grammar school. The stipend is 75 l. sterling per annum, with perquisites, and board in the college. If any further intelligence should be desired, it may be had by application to the President.

WILLIAM & MARY college.

Sept. 27, 1770.

Just imported, and to be sold by the subscriber, at Hanover *town,*

A FRESH assortment of GOODS suitable for the season. My acquaintance with Mr. *Johnston's* late customers, in particular, gives me reason to hope they will take their dealings with me; and if so, they, and others who apply to me, may depend on good usage, and being well and regularly supplied

JOHN M'GEORGE.

SPOTSYLVANIA, *Sept.* 27, 1770.

RUN away from the subscriber, near *Fredericksburg*, a light mulatto man (who may easily pass for a white man) named JACK, though very probably he may change his name to JOHN WILKINSON, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and well made; had on when he went off a brown fustian coat, canvas waistcoat, and light coloured cloth breeches. He has gray eyes, and dark brown hair, which he wears tied behind; is much addicted to drinking, which makes him forward, otherwise very much reserved. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and delivers him to me, at my house, shall receive 3 l. reward, besides what the law allows.

MANN PAGE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are hereby forewarned from having [illegible] off the above mentioned fellow, at their peril.

Robert Coleman

HANOVER [illegible] 1770.

WHEREAS, Meſſ. *Murdochs, Donalds*, and compay, of *Glaſgow*, have diſcontinued their trade at *Hanover* town, I hereby give notice to all thoſe who have open accounts on my books to come and ſettle their reſpective balances, for which purpoſe I will give conſtant attendance at this place during the enſuing winter and ſpring; the General and Oyer courts, and the adjoining county court days, excepted. To prevent future diſputes, bonds will be demanded of all who are indebted to the ſtore, and ſatisfaction made to thoſe who have balances in their favour. As it is impoſſible for me to make perſonal application to every one with whom I have [illegible] it is expected thoſe concerned will pay ſtrict regard to this advertiſement. Such as fail to make ſettlements in the time [illegible] may depend on their accounts being put in ſuit, without further notice; and muſt blame themſelves for being put to expenſe and trouble, which I would gladly avoid. The houſes and lots in this town are to be diſpoſed of; and the goods on hand will be ſold by wholeſale, on very reaſonable terms, which may be known by applying to me.

Tf JOHN JOHNSON.

To be RENTED, *or* SOLD,

THE WHARFS, STORES, and DWELLING-HOUSE, with a GARDEN, and all convenient OUTHOUSES, in the town of *Portſmouth*, at preſent occupied by the ſubſcriber. The ſituation and conveniences are the beſt in the place, and ſo well known as to render any farther recommendation unneceſſary.

8 JAMES MARSDEN.

To be SOLD, *purſuant to a decree of the General Court, on* Tueſday *the* 30*th of* October *next, before the* Raleigh *tavern, in* Williamſburg,

AN exceeding valuable tract of LAND, whereon Mr. *Anderſon Stith* lived, lying on *Pamunkey* river, in *King William* county, about four miles above *Page's* warehouſe, containing 2143 acres, part of which are very fine low grounds. The dwelling-houſe [illegible] high hill, from whence there is a beautiful proſpect, and a full view of the low grounds, which are near a mile wide before [illegible] The land, in general, produces fine tobacco, wheat, and corn, and is remarkable for fine graſs. Reaſonable credit will be allowed the purchaſers, and the terms made known at the time of ſale, by the ſubſcriber, who has a right of dower in it.

JOANNA [illegible] Executrix.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, a likely young negro fellow named BEN, of a yellowiſh complexion, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high. He formerly belonged to Mr. *George Thomas* of *Hanover* county, and may perhaps be lurking in that neighbourhood; or may attempt getting on board of ſome veſſel, and paſs for a freeman, as he has been uſed to go by water. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow, and conveys him to me, living on the *Great Bird*, *Albemarle* county, ſhall have 40 s. reward, beſides what the law allows. PHILIP THURMOND, ſen.

NORFOLK, *Sept.* 24, 1770.

RUN away on *Monday* the 17th inſtant, from on board the ſchooner *Amelia*, lying at *Portſmouth*, a negro fellow named WILL MORRIS, about 5 feet 9 inches high, and appears to be about 40 years of age; had on when he went away an old white ſtriped waiſtcoat, ſhort white trowſers, mixt woollen ſtockings, ſoled ſhoes, and a [illegible] greaſy ſtapped hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid negro in any of his Majeſty's jails in this colony ſhall have 40 s. reward, and if brought to *Norfolk* 3 l. paid by

4l INGLIS & LONG.

To be LET *to the loweſt bidder. on* Monday *the* 8*th of* October, *at* Oſborne's,

THE building of a CHURCH in the lower part of *Dale* pariſh, *Cheſterfield* county, containing 2064 feet on the foundation. For farther particulars apply to *Archibald Cary*, *John Bott*, or *Peter Fitzpatrick*; who, on the letting of the ſaid building, will preſent a plan.

2l

A YOUNG man, well recommended, capable of being a TUTOR or BOOKKEEPER, lately from *Britain*, by applying to *John M'Lean* of *Norfolk*, his terms will be made known.

[illegible] up, in *Henrico*, a black horſe, [illegible] fifteen inches high, appears to be very old, has [illegible] pots, a ſtar in his tail, and branded on the near [illegible] he is alſo branded on the ſhoulder reſembling MR, manner that it cannot be made out. Poſted, and [illegible]

3l. 4 THOMAS WATKINS.

WEST POINT, *Sept.* 15, 1770.

E partnerſhip between *Frazer* and *Tremlett* being now diſſolved, all perſons indebted thereto [illegible] to the [illegible] immediately, or give bond their reſpective [illegible] and thoſe to whom the partnerſhip [illegible] indebted are requeſted to make their demands known, that the [illegible] may be cloſed.

JOHN G. FRAZER.
RICHARD TREMLETT.

Ship LUNN & LLOYD, *Sept.* 13, 1770.

WILLIAM BLACKBURN, of *Great Brook* ſtreet, *Hanover* ſquare, *London*, came to *Virginia* in 1754 or 5, and lived ſeveral years with Major *William Taliaferro*, of *King* and *Queen*. His friends have not heard from him long while, and are very deſirous of knowing whether he is yet live; if he is, and will apply to Captain *Robert Necks*, of the ſhip *Lunn & Lloyd*, in *James* river, he will hear of ſomething greatly to his advantage. ROBERT NECKS.

N. B. If the ſaid *Blackburn* ſhould be dead, it will be acknowledged a favour of any perſon who will be pleaſed to acquaint the ſubſcriber thereof, by ſending a line to the printing office.

For SALE,

THE dwelling houſe in *Fredericksburg*, with all the outhouſes, and near a lot and a half of ground, where I formerly lived; alſo two lots, with ſtables for upwards of twenty horſes, and a room for carriages. The above would ſuit a publican extremely well, the houſe being very commodious for that purpoſe, as there is a large room 40 by 20, one ditto 17 by 20, two 17 by 10, all with fire places, and a hall 20 feet ſquare between the two buildings, with a porch on each ſide, and five rooms above ſtairs, three of which have fire places. The large room would make a good ball room or a good ſtore room, and the back building would ſuit a merchant with a family. For ſale alſo, a large building erected for a BLOMARY, with three lots of ground, that might eaſily be converted into a glaſs houſe, which is much wanted in this colony, and might be plentifully ſupplied with good cinder and proper ſand, on eaſy terms. The above building would make a good THEATRE, which might be very beneficial to the town in general, and country adjacent, if proper perſons, and of good demeanor, were to perform. For terms apply to the agent, who will return an anſwer with expedition.

4 B. GRYMES.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Sept.* 12, 1770.

WHEREAS my wife ſome time ago left me, or before ſhe did ſo ſhe contracted conſiderably in debt; and as I underſtand ſhe is harboured about this town, and very likely may continue the ſame practice, much to my prejudice: I hereby forewarn all perſons from truſting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. I likewiſe forewarn all perſons from harbouring or concealing her, if they would avoid being proſecuted as the law directs.

1 WILLIAM PAUL.

Wanted immediately,

A JOURNEYMAN ſhoemaker who is maſter of his buſineſs. Such a one will meet with good encouragement by applying to

FREDERICKSBURG, *Sept.* 28, 1770. HESLOP & BLAIR.

TAKEN up, in *Cheſterfield*, a brindled ſteer, marked with a ſwallow fork in the right ear and a ſlope in the under part of the left, and branded on the left horn HMin a piece. Poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

1 CHARLES BURTON, jun.

For SALE,

THE leaſe of a STORE and WAREHOUSE in *Peterſburg*, extremely well ſituated for trade, being cloſe to the tobacco warehouſes, and convenient either for dry goods or wet. The terms may be known by applying to

6 WILLIAM BEATTIE.

To be SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND in *Suſſex* county, not more than one mile from *Nottoway* river, ſuppoſed to contain upwards of 400 acres, being part of a tract held by the ſubſcriber, of 1002 acres, on the river. The land is fine for corn and wheat, and with a little manure very good for tobacco. It is well timbered, hath on it a good apple orchard, a ſmall dwelling-houſe, a good ſmokehouſe and dairy, and a very good ſpring within about 200 yards of the houſe. There is a large field cleared, which is very freſh and good, having never been tired or tended for many years. I am not certain as to the number of acres, therefore I propoſe, upon ſelling it, to have it ſurveyed, and ſhall ſell it for that reaſon by the acre. There is a ſwamp, of fine rich ſoil, belonging to it, containing upwards of 50 acres, which will always ſerve as manure for the land. It may be entered upon the firſt of *January* next, and ſome caſh will be required then; for the remainder the purchaſer may have credit until the firſt of *January* 1772, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

Tf JOHN VERELL.

To be SOLD, *on* Wedneſday *the* 21*ſt of* November *next, to the higheſt bidder, on the premiſes,*

THREE thouſand acres of choice LAND in *Culpeper* county, on the *Robiſon* river, late the property of Colonel *Philip Rootes*. For the convenience of purchaſers, the land is laid off into lots, and will be either ſold in that manner or altogether. An undoubted title will be made to the purchaſer; and twelve months credit will be allowed, upon bond, with approved ſecurity, being given to the Gentleman that is to attend the ſale.

9

SUSSEX, *Auguſt* 15, 1770.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, the 18th inſtant, a Negro man ſlave named DAVY, about 28 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high. He is a well made fellow, and uſed to work in the crop; had on when he went away a *Virginia* cloth ſhirt, leather breeches, a brown cloth waiſtcoat, and a felt hat. I gave him leave to go to ſee his wife, who lives at Mr. *Cornelius Lyon's*, in this county, and he is ſuppoſed to be lurking about in that neighbourhood. It is ſuſpected that he has had dealings with a woman of infamous character in this neighbourhood, named *Anne Atwell*, and that ſhe has adviſed him to run away; as I am informed ſhe did before, when he ſtayed out near two months. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have 10 s. reward, beſides what the law allows.

Tf JOHN VERELL.

HANOVER town, JULY 25, 1770.

THE ſubſcriber having diſcontinued the ſtore kept by him in this town, requeſts all thoſe who are indebted to him to ſettle their accounts immediately, by payment or otherwiſe. This advertiſement, together with the indulgence he has already given, will, he hopes, ſave farther application, as all thoſe who do not comply with it may expect to have their accounts put into an attorney's hands, without other notice, or reſpect of perſons. He has a quantity of goods, which he will ſell on reaſonable terms, for ready money or ſhort credit.

Tf. JOHN SMITH.

Purſuant to an act of Aſſembly, on Monday *the* 8*th of* October *next, will be expoſed for ſale, on the premiſes,*

TWO thouſand ſeven hundred and forty acres of LAND, belonging to the eſtate of WILLIAM ARMISTEAD, Eſq; deceaſed, lying in the county of *Middleſex*, on the rivers *Rappahannock* and *Piankatank*. The land will be laid off in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchaſe money, and twelve months for the remainder, on giving bond, with approved ſecurity, to

Tf RALPH WORMELEY,
WILL. CHURCHILL,
PHIL. L. GRYMES, } Truſtees.

N. B. The truſtees may be treated with at any time before the day of ſale, at their reſpective dwelling-houſes, in the county aforeſaid.

FREDERICKSBURG, JULY 10, 1770.

I HAVE juſt completed a MERCHANT MILL within 200 yards of *Fredericksburg*, and convenient to a landing where ſea veſſels may quickly load that do not draw more than ten feet water. I expect to be able to manufacture upwards of 20,000 buſhels of wheat in a year, which is more than my preſent ſtock can afford to ſupply the mill with, without ſome aſſiſtance of my friends. I therefore propoſe to manufacture wheat for merchants, or others, on the following moderate terms: I will grind, bolt, and pack the flower, coarſe and fine, for 4 d. ſterling for every buſhel of wheat delivered to me, and deliver all the bran, or for 3 d. ſterling if the bran is left as my own; and I ſhall charge no more than 12 s. 4 d. ſterling for each flower barrel and nailing, and 11 d. 2 d. ſterling for each bread barrel and nailing, and I will deliver it at the landing or mill, as the owner may chooſe. I cannot undertake to manufacture a leſs quantity than 200 buſhels for any one perſon on the above terms, a leſs quantity I ſhall require the uſual toll for; and if the merchants in my neighbourhood, or elſewhere, will encourage me largely, I will agree not only to take my pay in wheat for manufacturing (if they chooſe it) at the market price, but for whatever flower or ſhip bread they may buy of me I will agree to take one third of the price in *Weſt India* or other goods, at the market price, and the other two thirds in caſh on three months credit. I am ready to treat with any Gentleman who may be willing to make a trial of this trade, which I think would be to our mutual advantage, eſpecially as the people of this country, now going largely on making wheat, will pay the merchants in that commodity. I would recommend to all dealers in wheat to buy none but what is threſhed or trod out on a plank floor, and to weigh it; if it turns out 60 wt. per buſhel the profit will be worth while, as well to the maker as the buyer, but if under that ſtandard the real loſs will be equal to a penny a pound for what it falls ſhort of that weight in each buſhel. I am willing to contract for a number of years for the purchaſe of wheat, and for the ſale of flower and ſhip bread. 3m. ROGER DIXON.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, ſituated in *Nanſemond* county, diſtance from *Suffolk* ſeven miles, from *Norfolk* twenty ſeven. It contains 179 acres, one third of which is not yet cleared, has on it a very good two ſtory brick houſe, with outhouſes proper. Any one inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to *James Murdaugh* in *Nanſemond*, or *Bryan Croſſie* in *Portſmouth*. Tf

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For SALE, *or to be* RENTED *for a term of years, and entered upon immediately,*

THE capital prize drawn in Col. *Byrd's* lottery conſiſting of a DOUBLE FORGE and GRIST MILL, at the falls of *James* river, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, which affords a never failing ſtream from the river, with ten feet of land on each ſide, as alſo 2000 acres of land, the fartheſt part of which is not more than two miles from the works, and eſtimated to be as good as any high land on *James* river. As the very beautiful and advantageous ſituation of this place, part of which overlooks the mouth of the falls, convenient to four principal towns, in the centre of the colony, capable of great improvement, has been ſo fully deſcribed in the plan of the ſaid lottery, I ſhall only add that all the works were built in the year 1765, and are now in good repair; that the mill has been well accuſtomed for 60 years paſt, and is known to be worth at leaſt 200 l. a year at preſent; that the ſaid works, lying in the heart of a wheat country, the forge may be converted into a merchant mill, and 100,000 buſhels of wheat manufactured in the year, and where a ſaw mill may eaſily be erected, there not being more than 150 acres of the ſaid land cleared, and all the reſt well timbered, which renders it ſtill more valuable. If not ſold privately, or rented, between this and the 9th of *November* next, it will then be expoſed to publick ſale, or rented, before the *Raleigh* tavern. The terms, which will be reaſonable, any perſon may be acquainted with, in the mean time, by applying to me, in *Williamſburg*, or directing a line for me, to be left at the Poſt Office; and the land and works viewed, at any time, by applying to Mr. *Thomas Bowen*, who reſides on the premiſes. HENRY MORSE.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.